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Splenectomy Prolongs the Effects of Corticosteroids in Mouse Models of Autoimmune Hepatitis

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Running title: Therapeutic efficacy of splenectomy for AIH

Abbreviations: AIH, autoimmune hepatitis; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; ANA, anti-nuclear antibody; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; autoAbs, autoantibodies; DEX, dexamethasone; ELISA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; GC, germinal center; Ig, immunoglobulin; NTx, neonatal thymectomy; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; NTx-PD-1^{-/-} mice, PD-1-deficient mice thymectomized three days after birth; PD-1, programmed cell death 1; PNA, peanut agglutinin; T_{FH}, follicular helper T; Tregs, regulatory T cells

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Abstract

BACKGROUND & AIMS: Patients with autoimmune hepatitis (AIH) initially respond to corticosteroids but often relapse after treatment is withdrawn. BALB/c mice with disruption of *programmed cell death-1* (*PD-1*^{-/-} mice) given thymectomies 3 days after birth develop a dysregulated immune system, greatly reduced Foxp3⁺ regulatory T cells, and undergo fulminant hepatic failure resembling acute-onset AIH in humans. We examined whether splenectomy overcomes corticosteroid insufficiency and reduces the severity of AIH in these mice. We also developed a mouse model of chronic AIH to investigate the effects of splenectomy.

METHODS: After thymectomy, BALB/c-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice were given dexamethasone before or after induction of AIH; splenectomies were performed in mice that had and had not been given dexamethasone. Neonatal C57BL/6-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice were given thymectomies to create a model of chronic AIH.

RESULTS: Injection of dexamethasone before or after induction of AIH prevented development of fatal AIH in BALB/c-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice. However, injection after AIH induction did not suppress splenic production of follicular helper T cells, and discontinuing dexamethasone led to relapse of AIH. However, splenectomy, even without dexamethasone, prevented AIH. Neonatal C57BL/6-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice given thymectomies developed chronic hepatitis with fibrosis, and hyper- γ -globulinemia and produced anti-nuclear antibodies; AIH was found to be induced in the spleen. Splenectomy reduced liver inflammation in these mice and in BALB/c-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice with AIH.

CONCLUSIONS: Disruption of PD-1 and thymectomy, a model of AIH, cause the same disruptions in immune regulation but produce different phenotypes in BALB/c vs C57BL/6 mice. Splenectomy overcomes corticosteroid insufficiency in the mice and prolongs the effects of dexamethasone.

Keywords: autoimmunity, ANA, necrosis, T cell response, Treg

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Introduction

Corticosteroid administration is the first-line therapy for patients with autoimmune hepatitis (AIH). The majority initially respond well to corticosteroids, alone or in combination with azathioprine.¹⁻⁴ After initial remission, maintenance therapy is continued for years. However, long-term treatment is discontinued in 13% of AIH patients because of drug-related side effects.^{5,6} Half of AIH patients with remission relapse within 6 months after corticosteroid withdrawal, and multiple relapses are associated with a poor prognosis.^{7,8} Even when liver inflammation disappears completely, 13% of those patients eventually relapse.⁹ In addition to the difficulty in sustaining remission, a recent study showed that the long-term mortality of AIH patients due to liver disease is greater than that of the general population.¹⁰ Notably, in Europe and the United States, AIH patients account for 4% of liver transplants.⁴ To find clues to overcoming the therapeutic insufficiency of corticosteroids, preclinical animal models for detail examination are needed.

AIH is characterized by mononuclear-cell infiltration in the liver and elevated gammaglobulins as well as by the production of a variety of characteristic autoantibodies (autoAbs), including anti-nuclear antibodies (ANA).¹⁻³ Liver-infiltrating T cells are considered the primary disease mediators of inflammatory liver damage, and circulating autoAbs are diagnostic hallmarks.¹⁻³ However, in AIH patients, clinical manifestations are varied, ranging from non-symptomatic mild chronic hepatitis to fulminant hepatic failure.¹⁻³ It is unclear whether the varied clinical manifestations of AIH result from the same immune dysregulation.

Recently, we developed the first mouse model of spontaneous AIH.^{11,12} In *programmed cell death 1*-deficient (*PD-1*^{-/-}) mice on the BALB/c background with neonatal thymectomy (NTx) three days after birth, immune dysregulation by a concurrent loss of naturally arising Foxp3⁺ regulatory T cells (Tregs) and PD-1-mediated signaling induced fatal AIH resembling acute-onset AIH, presenting in humans as fulminant hepatic failure.¹¹ The development of fatal AIH was initiated at two weeks of age, and extensive destruction of the liver parenchyma resulted in most mice dying by four weeks. Fatal AIH in BALB/c-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice was characterized by CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T-cell infiltration with massive lobular necrosis in the liver, hyper-gammaglobulinemia, and production of ANA.^{11,12} In BALB/c-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice, fatal AIH was initiated at two weeks by splenic follicular helper T (T_{FH}) cells, powerfully assisting B cells in forming germinal centers (GCs).¹³ In addition, these T_{FH} cells in the spleen directly migrated into the liver via the CCR6-CCL20 axis, triggering

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the induction of AIH.¹² However, the development of mouse models of chronic hepatitis similar to the human disease remained an important challenge.

In the present study, using our mouse model of fatal AIH, we examined the effects of administering dexamethasone (DEX) versus splenectomy on the development or progression of AIH. In addition, we developed a new model of chronic AIH. NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice on the different genetic background C57BL/6 developed chronic hepatitis with fibrosis, hyper-gammaglobulinemia, and the production of ANA, allowing us to examine the effects of administering DEX versus splenectomy.

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Materials and Methods

All protocols for mice, administration of DEX *in vivo*, histological and immunohistological analysis, flow cytometry analysis, isolation of lymphocytes, ELISA, adoptive transfer, and histological activity index (HAI) scores,¹⁴ are detailed in Supplementary Methods.

Statistical analysis

The data are presented as the mean values \pm SD. Statistical analysis was performed by Student's *t*-test for unpaired data to compare the values between the two groups, and variance was analyzed with the Tukey-Kramer test for multiple comparisons. Survival rates were estimated by the Kaplan-Meier method and compared with the log-rank test. *P*-values below .05 were considered significant.

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Results

DEX prevents the development of fatal AIH in BALB/c-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice

First, to determine whether corticosteroid treatment prevents AIH in BALB/c-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice, these mice at one day after thymectomy were intraperitoneally injected every other day with DEX diluted in PBS or with PBS alone (Figure 1A). After 13 injections, mice at four weeks of age showed that DEX injections suppressed severe infiltration of mononuclear cells as well as massive destruction of the liver parenchyma with decreased serum concentrations of aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT), resulting in a significantly higher survival rate compared with control PBS injections (Figure 1A, B and Supplementary Figure 1A). These data indicate that DEX prevents fatal AIH in these mice.

Therapeutic administration of DEX induces regression of inflammation in the liver and significantly increases survival in BALB/c-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice

Next, we examined whether corticosteroids might have the same therapeutic efficacy for AIH in BALB/c-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice as for human AIH. Because AIH induction was started by 14 days of age in most of the mice,^{11,12} intraperitoneal injections of DEX were started at 17 days (Figure 1C). After 6 injections every other day, at four weeks therapeutic injections of DEX suppressed AIH, inducing significantly greater survival (Figure 1C, D and Supplementary Figure 1B). These data suggest that similar to human AIH, treatment with corticosteroids after AIH induction is therapeutic for BALB/c-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice.

Administration of DEX reduces serum IgG levels and ANA production in BALB/c-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice

Using ELISA and immunofluorescence assay, we next examined whether IgG or ANA levels were affected by preventive or therapeutic injections of DEX. Although serum IgM levels were not changed by DEX treatments, serum IgG levels were significantly reduced by both preventive and therapeutic injections of DEX (Figures 1E). These data are consistent with the finding in AIH patients, in which reduced serum AST after corticosteroid therapy is generally associated with reduced levels of γ -globulin and of IgG. In addition, ANA levels were reduced significantly in mice with preventive injections and slightly but not significantly in mice receiving therapeutic injections of DEX (Figures 1E and 1F).

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Therapeutic administration of DEX reduces the size of the spleen but does not completely regress GC-forming B cell follicles and T_{FH} cells in the spleen of BALB/c-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice

As reported previously,¹² the spleens of BALB/c-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice at 4 weeks of age were enlarged, showing multiple PNA⁺ GC-forming B cell follicles. DEX treatments significantly reduced spleen size and weight, suggesting that they affect the induction site of AIH development (Figures 2A, and Supplementary Figure 2A and 2B). However, therapeutic but not preventive DEX injections allowed persistence of multiple B-cell follicles in the spleen (Figure 2B upper panels) and of CD4⁺ T_{FH} cells as well as PNA⁺ GC formation in the B220⁺ B-cell follicles (Figure 2B middle and lower panels) in the spleens of BALB/c-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice aged 4 weeks. In addition, flow cytometric analysis of splenic CD4⁺ T cells demonstrated that these cells in mice therapeutically treated with DEX contained ICOS⁺CXCR5⁺ T_{FH} cells at levels similar to controlled mice treated with PBS. In contrast, ICOS⁺CXCR5⁺ T_{FH} cells in CD4⁺ T-cell populations were reduced in mice preventively treated with DEX (Figure 2C). Although DEX injections may affect immune cells other than T cells in the spleen, therapeutic injections of DEX allowed T_{FH} cells to persist.

Corticosteroids directly induce apoptosis of lymphocytes, whereas Tregs expressing higher levels of glucocorticoid receptors are reported to be resistant to DEX-mediated apoptosis, probably due to high expression of Bcl-2.¹⁵⁻¹⁷ We next examined whether splenic CD4⁺ T cells containing T_{FH} cells are more resistant to DEX-mediated apoptosis than other T cells. CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells were purified from the spleen of BALB/c-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice therapeutically treated with DEX and cultured with various concentrations of DEX (Figure 2D). After three days of culture, 7-AAD⁻ non-apoptotic cells were significantly and dose-dependently reduced in the CD8⁺ T-cell population cultured with DEX. In contrast, 7-AAD⁻ non-apoptotic cells were not altered in the CD4⁺ T-cell population cultured with DEX (Figure 2D). These data suggest that in BALB/c-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice, splenic CD4⁺ T cells containing T_{FH} cells are more resistant to DEX-mediated apoptosis than effector CD8⁺ T cells.

Residual splenic CD4⁺ cells after therapeutic injections of DEX can induce hepatitis in RAG2^{-/-} mice.

Next, we investigated whether residual splenic CD4⁺ cells after therapeutic DEX injections can induce AIH. Total splenocytes, purified splenic CD4⁺ cells, or CD4⁺ T-cell depleted splenocytes were transferred from BALB/c-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice therapeutically treated with DEX at three weeks into T- and B-cell-deficient

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BALB/c-*RAG2*^{-/-} mice. Three weeks later, we found that transferring total splenocytes from mice therapeutically treated with DEX induced mononuclear cell infiltrations in the liver of recipient mice and significantly increased serum levels of AST and ALT to levels similar to untreated mice (Figure 2E and Supplementary Figure 2C). Notably, purified splenic CD4⁺ T cells but not CD4⁺ T-cell-depleted splenocytes also induced hepatitis (Figure 2F and Supplementary Figure 2D). Taken together, these data suggest that residual splenic CD4⁺ cells after DEX injection trigger the recurrence of AIH in mice.

Ending DEX therapy induces fatal hepatitis, whereas extending it allows residual GC-forming B cell follicles in the spleen of BALB/c-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice

To examine whether stopping DEX injections results in relapse, DEX administration was ended at 28 days of age after 6 therapeutic injections, or continued until 40 days of age in control mice (Figure 3A). Continuous DEX treatment maintained suppressed inflammatory infiltration in the liver and hepatic damage in association with a high survival rate (Figure 3A, 3B and Supplementary Figure 3), but GC-forming B cell follicles were still present in the spleens (Figure 3B). In contrast, stopping DEX at 28 days resulted in the recurrence of hepatitis at 40 days, accompanied by reduced survival rates (Figure 3A, 3B, and Supplementary Figure 3). These data suggest a limitation in the therapeutic use of corticosteroids for resolving the dysregulation of T_{FH} cells in the spleen, the AIH-induction site, in BALB/c-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice.

Splenectomy after the development of AIH suppresses progression to fatal AIH in BALB/c-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice

Previously we reported that neonatal splenectomy has a preventive effect on AIH development in BALB/c-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice.¹² In this study, we evaluated splenectomy as a therapeutic option. Similar to the neonatal procedure, splenectomy at 7 or 10 days of age before AIH induction suppressed the development of fatal hepatitis (Figure 3C). Importantly, we found that splenectomy at 17 or 21 days of age after AIH development also suppressed liver inflammation and improved survival, sustaining remission until 45 days (Figure 3C-E).

In addition, splenectomy at 21 days of age following DEX therapy suppressed liver inflammation in association with a high survival rate at 40 days of age, sustaining remission until 60 days (Figure 3F). Moreover, when we performed splenectomy at four weeks of age following DEX therapy, liver inflammation was suppressed at 56 days of

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age (Supplementary Figure 4). These data suggest that splenectomy induces prolonged remission of AIH in BALB/c-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice.

AIH developed in C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice shares characteristic components of chronic hepatitis in AIH patients

In AIH patients, clinical manifestations of AIH are varied, and the disease manifestation has been associated with specific alleles of the major histocompatibility complex.^{1-3, 18, 19} To test whether different genetic backgrounds induce milder disease manifestation in NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice, we performed NTx in *PD-I*^{-/-} mice that had been backcrossed onto the C57BL/6 background for 11 generations.²⁰

In two-week-old BALB/c-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice with hepatitis, pathogenic splenic T_{FH} cells were preferentially localized within B220⁺ B-cell follicles and autonomously developed PNA⁺ GCs (Supplementary Figure 5).¹² In contrast, although in C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice of the same age, splenic CD4⁺ T cells were located within the follicles, these B-cell follicles did not develop PNA⁺ GCs (Supplementary Figure 5 and Figure 4A). Interestingly, flow cytometric analysis demonstrated that in parallel with the increase of ICOS⁺CD4⁺ T cells including CXCR5⁺ T_{FH} cells in C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice at 6 weeks of age (Supplementary Figure 6A), PNA⁺ GCs were autonomously developed (Figure 4A), and B220⁺ B cells expressed Fas and GL7 (Figure 4B), hallmarks of GC B cells. Importantly, livers in C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice as young as 4 weeks showed mononuclear cell infiltrations, predominantly in the portal area. The infiltration was sustained in older mice, resulting in bridging fibrosis (Figure 4C, 4D vii, viii, and Supplementary Figure 6B). Histological examination of the liver in eight-week-old C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice showed interface hepatitis with periportal necrosis without bile duct destruction (Figure 4D i-iii), intralobular degeneration (Figure 4D iv), or portal inflammation (Figure 4D v), as well as fibrosis (Figure 4D vi). These findings are associated with an increased HAI score and increased serum levels of AST and ALT (Figure 4E and Supplementary Figure 6C).

In addition, C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice older than 4 weeks showed hyper-gammaglobulinemia and significantly increased production of ANAs as detected by ELISA and immunofluorescence assay (Figure 5A-C). All C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice older than 8 weeks developed AIH, whereas some of the AIH-bearing mice, to a lesser frequency, manifested other organ-specific autoimmunity such as sialadenitis, as do patients with chronic AIH (Figure 5D and Supplementary Table 1).¹⁻³ These data suggest that human chronic AIH and AIH developed in C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice share characteristic components of the disease.

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Chronic hepatitis developed in C57BL/6-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice is organ-specific autoimmunity induced by CD4⁺ T cells.

In six-week-old C57BL/6-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice, flow cytometric analysis demonstrated that CD3⁺ T cells predominantly infiltrated the liver. These cells were mainly CD8⁺ T cells and, to a lesser extent, CD4⁺ T cells, as described for BALB/c-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice (Figure 5E and 5F).¹¹ These results were further confirmed by immunohistology (Figure 6A). In BALB/c-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice, CD4⁺ T cells in the enlarged spleen directly triggered AIH development.¹² Although adult C57BL/6-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice did not show obvious splenomegaly (Figure 6B and Supplementary Figure 7), transfer of splenic CD4⁺ T cells from AIH-bearing C57BL/6-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice at eight weeks of age into T- and B-cell-deficient RAG2^{-/-} mice induced hepatitis in recipient mice at three weeks after transfer (Figure 6C). These data suggest that splenic CD4⁺ T cells directly trigger AIH in this chronic model.

In addition, using ELISA sets for cytokines, we found that serum cytokine levels of TNF- α but not IFN- γ increased in six-week-old C57BL/6-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice (Figure 6D). Furthermore, when we transferred splenic CD4⁺ T cells from AIH-bearing C57BL/6-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice as described above (Figure 6C), transferred CD4⁺ T cells induced not only hepatitis but also elevated serum levels of TNF- α in recipient mice (Figure 6E). Because TNF- α directly and indirectly induces cell death of hepatocytes,²¹ TNF- α may be involved in hepatocytic damage in C57BL/6-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice.

Analysis of the TCR repertoire in several autoimmune diseases has shown antigen-driven clonal expansion of autoreactive T cells in the target organs.²²⁻²⁶ In patients with AIH, analyses of the TCR repertoire have shown skewing of V β chain usage, suggesting oligoclonal expansion of liver-infiltrating T cells.^{27, 28} In addition, liver-infiltrating LKM-1-specific CD4⁺ T cell clones have shown a restricted TCR V β repertoire.²⁹ To determine the clonality of infiltrating CD4⁺ T cells in the liver, we used flow cytometry to examine the TCR V β usage of hepatic CD4⁺ T cells. Broad TCR V β usages were equivalent to hepatic CD4⁺ T cells in wild type mice and PD-I^{-/-} mice without NTx (Figure 6F upper and middle panels). In contrast, in six-week-old C57BL/6-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice, effector T cells infiltrated into the liver showed clonal expansion (Figure 6F lower left). Interestingly, in the case of fatal hepatitis in three-week-old BALB/c-NTx-PD-I^{-/-} mice, effector T cells infiltrated into the liver showed more abundant clonal expansion, probably affecting severity of inflammation (Figure 6F lower right). These data suggest that mono- or origo-clonal expansion of infiltrating effector CD4⁺ T cells in the liver may be relevant to the proliferation of

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autoreactive CD4⁺ T cells induced by autoantigen-presenting dendritic cells in the spleen.

In addition, in C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice, we found that infiltrates in the liver were less likely to contain Tregs (Supplementary Figure 8A). Previously, we demonstrated that in BALB/c-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice, the transfer of Tregs could not suppress progression of fatal hepatitis after the induction of AIH.¹¹ However, when Tregs isolated from splenocytes of adult C57BL/6-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice (Supplementary Figure 8B) were transferred into four-week-old C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice, the transfer suppressed chronic AIH (Supplementary Figure 8C-E). In humans, Tregs in peripheral blood have the same suppressive activity as Tregs isolated from the spleen in mice.³⁰⁻³² Thus, Tregs isolated from peripheral blood and expanded *ex vivo* might be able to suppress human AIH.

The spleen is the induction site of AIH in C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice, and splenectomy suppresses chronic AIH similar to fulminant AIH.

C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice at 4 weeks showed mononuclear cell infiltrations in the liver and increased serum levels of AST and ALT (Figure 4C and 7A). To examine whether corticosteroids have therapeutic efficacy for chronic AIH in C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice as in human AIH, intraperitoneal injections of DEX were started at 4 weeks (Figure 7B). After 14 injections every other day until eight weeks of age, therapeutic injections of DEX suppressed AIH (Figure 7B and Supplementary Figure 9).

As in BALB/c-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice, neonatal splenectomy also suppressed AIH in C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice (Figure 7C, Supplementary Figure 10A and 10B), suggesting that the spleen is the induction site for chronic AIH development in C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice.

Finally, we evaluated splenectomy as a therapeutic option, performing splenectomies on four-week-old mice. Similar to the neonatal procedure, splenectomy at four weeks suppressed AIH in eight-week-old C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice (Figure 7D, Supplementary Figure 10C and 10D). Notably, splenectomy neither induced fatal infection nor decreased the survival rate (Supplementary Table 2), whereas splenectomy at 12 weeks suppressed AIH, sustaining remission until 20 weeks of age (Figure 7E and 7F). Thus, these data suggest that splenectomy has therapeutic efficacy for chronic AIH similar to fulminant AIH.

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Discussion

Using the AIH models, we here examined the effects of administering dexamethasone (DEX) to find clues to overcoming therapeutic insufficiency of corticosteroids for AIH. We demonstrated that T_{FH} cells in the spleen are responsible not only for the development of AIH but also for relapse after corticosteroid treatment. In BALB/c-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice, the spleen is the induction site for fatal AIH, and responsible T_{FH} cells are dysregulated in the spleen under the concurrent loss of Tregs and PD-1-mediated signaling. CCR6-CCL20 axis-dependent migration of these T cells triggers AIH.¹² In addition, fatal progression is mediated by further differentiation of Th1-type effector T cells from T_{FH} cells in the spleen, and a specific chemokine-dependent migration of those T cells is crucial for fatal progression (unpublished data). We demonstrated that injections of DEX are therapeutic for fatal AIH in this model, whereas T_{FH} cells still exist in the spleen, even after continuous DEX administration: stopping the treatment resulted in fatal AIH. In addition, residual splenic $CD4^{+}$ T cells after therapeutic injections of DEX were more resistant to DEX-mediated apoptosis, and transfer of these residual splenic $CD4^{+}$ cells induced the development of hepatitis in the recipient *RAG2*^{-/-} mice. From these data, we concluded that in the mouse model of AIH, corticosteroid treatment has the drawback of allowing dysregulated T_{FH} cells to remain in the spleen.

We described another AIH model in which C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice developed chronic hepatitis with fibrosis, hyper-gammaglobulinemia, and the production of ANA. Notably, dysregulated T_{FH} cells were generated in the spleen, neonatal splenectomy suppressed chronic AIH, and transfer of splenic $CD4^{+}$ T cells induced hepatitis in the recipient *RAG2*^{-/-} mice. These results indicate that in mice, the same induction mechanisms are involved in AIH development, with manifestations ranging from acute onset to chronic. In humans, it is unknown at present whether the spleen is the induction site of AIH or whether T_{FH} cells are responsible for the development of AIH, though splenomegaly is a common clinical finding in patients with active AIH.¹⁻³ Therefore, it is important to know whether similar mechanisms are involved in the relapse of human AIH after corticosteroid withdrawal.

In our previous and present studies, we showed that splenectomy, either neonatal or at 7 or 10 days of age before the induction of AIH, suppressed AIH presenting as fulminant hepatic failure in BALB/c-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice.¹² In this study, we revealed that neonatal splenectomy also suppressed the development of chronic AIH in C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice. Because patients with severe AIH have a high potential for

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recurrence after liver transplantation, leading to a greater probability of graft loss, splenectomy might well prevent such recurrence.

Interestingly, we further observed in this study that splenectomy after the development of AIH suppressed liver inflammation with manifestations ranging from acute onset to chronic. In the acute AIH model, splenectomy alone suppressed liver inflammation and sustained remission for 4 weeks. In addition, splenectomy following DEX therapy suppressed AIH and extended remission beyond 4 weeks. Moreover, in the chronic AIH model, splenectomy at 12 weeks of age suppressed AIH, sustaining remission until 20 weeks. It is well known that AIH patients in remission after withdrawal of corticosteroids are likely to relapse and that multiple relapses are associated with poor prognosis.^{7,8} Therefore, it is of interest to determine whether, in some patients with AIH, splenectomy might be considered though this will need to be very carefully assessed given the concerns related to splenectomy.

In conclusion, we demonstrated that although corticosteroid treatment has therapeutic efficacy for AIH in mice, it allows residual splenic dysregulated T_{FH} cells to remain after the treatment, which appear to be responsible for relapse. In addition, we found that splenectomy overcomes this insufficiency, inducing prolonged remission of AIH. These data may prove useful in obtaining complete remission in human AIH.

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Figure legends

Figure 1

Either preventive or therapeutic injection of dexamethasone (DEX) suppresses fatal AIH in BALB/c-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice. In prevention, mice at one day after thymectomy were intraperitoneally injected every other day with 1.0 mg/kg of DEX diluted in PBS (n=5) or PBS alone (n=17). After 13 injections, mice at four weeks of age were sacrificed (A, B, E, F). In therapeutic injections, mice at 14 days after thymectomy were injected every other day with DEX (n=11) or PBS alone (n=13). After 6 injections, mice at four weeks of age were sacrificed (C-F). Survival rate (A, C). Liver stainings for hematoxylin and eosin (B, D). Serum levels of IgM, IgG and ANA measured by ELISA (E). Serum titers of ANAs. Open circles indicate the maximum dilution of sera from individual mice as detected by fluorescence immunohistology (F). Bars indicate the mean of each group, and the error bars indicate SD. Asterisks indicate P < 0.05. All scale bars, 100 μm.

Figure 2

Therapeutic administration of DEX reduces spleen weight but does not completely regress T_{FH} cells in the spleen of BALB/c-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice. Mice were injected with DEX or PBS alone preventively or therapeutically, as described in Fig. 1. (A) Spleen weights. (B) Histological analysis of the spleens from each group. Stainings for hematoxylin and eosin. Arrowheads indicate follicles. Spleens from each group were immunohistologically stained for CD4, PNA (green), and B220 (red). (C) Flow cytometric analysis of splenic CD4⁺ T cells from each group. Numbers in plots indicate percentage of ICOS⁺CXCR5⁺ and ICOS⁺CXCR5⁻ cells in the CD4⁺ T-cell population (*left panels*). Numbers of ICOS⁺CXCR5⁺ CD4⁺ T (T_{FH}) cells were calculated by (percentage of the cells in viable cells) x (No. of viable cells) (*right panel*). (D) Flow cytometric analysis of CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ T cells. Spleen cells of mice injected with DEX therapeutically were cultured for three days with anti-CD3, anti-CD28 mAbs, and the indicated concentration of DEX. Percentages of 7-AAD⁻ cells in CD3⁺CD4⁺ and CD3⁺CD8⁺ T cells are shown. Data represent one of three separate experiments. (E, F) Stainings for hematoxylin and eosin of the livers from recipient BALB/c-*RAG2*^{-/-}

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mice at three weeks after transfer. Total splenocytes were isolated and intravenously transferred from BALB/c-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice with or without therapeutic injections of DEX (*E*). Purified splenic CD4⁺ T cells or CD4⁺ T-cell depleted splenocytes (CD4⁻ cells) were transferred from BALB/c-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice therapeutically treated with DEX (*F*). Bars indicate the mean of each group, and the *error bars* indicate SD. Asterisks indicate *P* < 0.05. n. s., not significant. Scale bars, 100 μm.

Figure 3

Splenectomy overcomes therapeutic insufficiency of corticosteroids and induces prolonged remission of AIH in BALB/c-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice. (*A, B*) Mice were injected with DEX therapeutically, as described in Fig. 1. Mice with DEX injection extended until 40 days of age (Extension, *n*=7) or mice with cessation of DEX injections at 4 weeks of age (Cessation, *n*=10) were sacrificed at 40 days. Survival rate of each group (*A*). Stainings of the liver and spleen for hematoxylin and eosin (*B*). (*C and D*) Splenectomy (Splx) was performed on BALB/c-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice at 7 (*n*=6) or 10 days (*n*=5) before the induction and 17 (*n*=6) or 21 days of age (*n*=6) after the development of AIH. Survival rate of each group (*C*) and liver stainings for hematoxylin and eosin at 28 days of age (*D*). (*E*) Survival rate at 45 days of age in BALB/c-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice undergoing splenectomy (Splx, *n*=8) or sham operation (Sham, *n*=8) at 17 days of age. (*F*) Mice were injected with DEX therapeutically, as described in Fig. 1. After 3 injections, mice stopped receiving DEX injections and underwent splenectomy (Splx, *n*=6) or sham operation (*n*=5) at 21 days of age. Survival rate of each group (*left panel*). Splx mice were sacrificed at 40 days of age, and the livers were harvested. Liver stainings for hematoxylin and eosin are shown in the *middle panel*. For the experiment in Fig. 3*F right panel*, indicated mice were sacrificed at 60 days (*n*=3). Asterisks indicate *P* < 0.05. All scale bars, 100 μm.

Figure 4

Adult C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice spontaneously develop B220⁺PNA⁺ germinal centers (GCs) with CD4⁺ T_{FH} cells in the spleen and suffer chronic hepatitis with fibrosis. (*A*) Immunohistological staining of spleens in indicated mice at two to twelve weeks. The spleens were stained for CD4, CD8, PNA (green) and B220

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(red). (B) Flow cytometric analysis of splenic B cells in indicated mice. Numbers in plots indicate percent of B220⁺Fas⁺GL7⁺ GC B cells. (C) Liver stainings for hematoxylin and eosin for C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice at two to twelve weeks. (D) Liver stainings for hematoxylin and eosin for 8-week-old (*i-v* of *left panels*) and 48-week-old mice (HE, *right panels*). Masson's trichrome stainings of livers in 8-week-old (*vi* of *left panels*) and 48-week-old mice (MT, *right panels*). (E) Serum levels of AST and ALT in C57BL/6-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice at indicated ages with (closed circles) or without NTx (open circles). *Bars* indicate the mean of each group, and the *error bars* indicate SD. *Asterisks* indicate $P < 0.05$. n.s., not significant. All *scale bars*, 100 μm .

Figure 5

Adult C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice develop hyper-gammaglobulinemia, ANA production as well as autoimmunity in other organs, and T cells are predominantly infiltrated in the inflamed liver. (A and B) The serum levels of total immunoglobulin (Ig) subclasses (A) and ANA subclasses (B) determined by ELISA. Data shown are from C57BL/6-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice at indicated ages with (closed bars) or without NTx (open bars). *Bars* indicate the mean of each group, and the *error bars* indicate SD. *Asterisks* indicate $P < 0.05$. N.D., not detected. n.s., not significant. (C) Autoantibodies detected by fluorescence immunohistology as described in Supplementary Methods. Sera (x100 diluted) from 12-week-old C57BL/6-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice with or without NTx were used. *Scale bars*, 100 μm (*upper and middle panels*) or 10 μm (*lower panel*). (D) Histological findings of various organs from 12-week-old C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice. *Scale bars*, 100 μm . (E) Cell numbers of each subset of liver mononuclear cells as described in Supplementary Methods. Data represent the numbers in the indicated mice at 6 weeks of age. (F) Flow cytometric analysis (*left panel*) and cell numbers (*right panel*) of CD3⁺CD4⁺ and CD3⁺CD8⁺ T cells in the liver of 6-week-old C57BL/6-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice with or without NTx. Numbers in quadrants indicate percentage of cells in that gate (*left panel*). Data shown in Fig. 5C, E and F are from one of three separate experiments.

Figure 6

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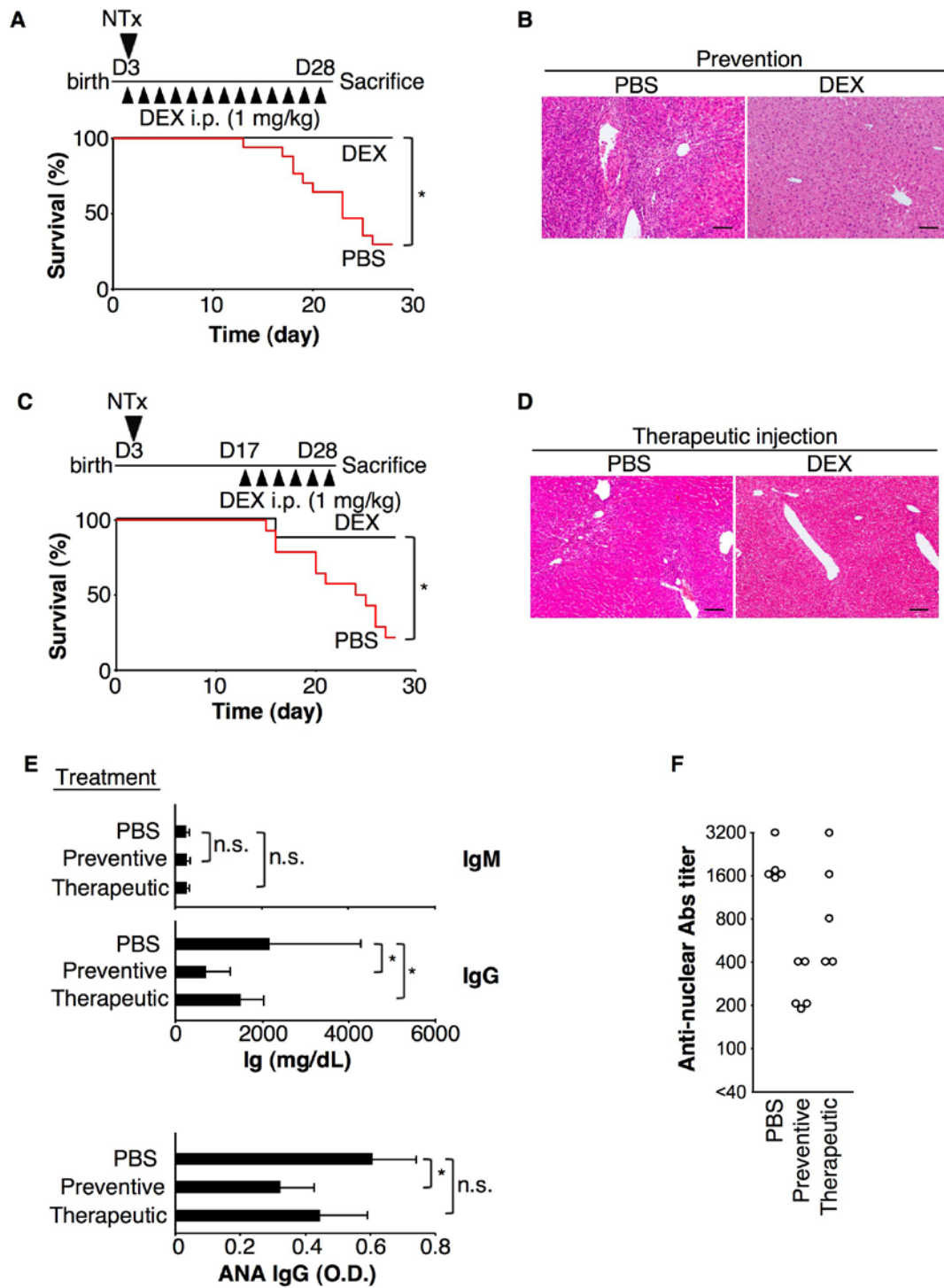
Splenic CD4⁺ T cells are responsible for induction of chronic AIH, and CD4⁺ T cells infiltrated in the liver show clonal expansion in NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice. (A) Immunohistological staining of livers. The livers in 6-week-old C57BL/6-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice with or without NTx were stained with FITC-anti-CD4 or -anti-CD8. The insets show stainings for CD4 or CD8 with a higher magnification. *Scale bars*, 100 μ m. (B) Macroscopic view of the liver, spleen, and mesenteric lymph node (MLN) from 12-week-old indicated mice. *Scale bars*, 1 cm. (C) Purified CD3⁺CD4⁺ T cells from the spleen of 8-week-old C57BL/6-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice with or without NTx were transferred into *RAG2*^{-/-} mice intravenously. Three weeks after transfer, recipient mice were examined. Liver stainings for hematoxylin and eosin. *Scale bars*, 100 μ m (*left panel*). Serum levels of the liver transaminases, AST and ALT (*right panel*). (D) Serum levels of TNF- α and IFN- γ in 6-week-old indicated mice as measured by ELISA. (E) Serum levels of TNF- α in recipient mice transferred as described in Fig. 6C. (F) TCR V β usages of hepatic CD4⁺ T cells in indicated mice assessed by flow cytometry. Mononuclear cells in the liver were stained as described in Supplementary Methods. Data shown are from one of three separate experiments. *Bars* in Fig. 6C-E indicate the mean of each group, and the *error bars* indicate SD. *Asterisks* indicate $P < 0.05$. n.s., not significant. N.D., not detected.

Figure 7

C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice at 4 weeks of age show increased serum levels of the liver transaminases, and therapeutic injections of DEX as well as splenectomy suppress chronic AIH. (A) Serum levels of the liver transaminases AST and ALT in four-week-old indicated mice. (B) Intraperitoneal injections of DEX (n=5) or PBS (n=5) were started at four weeks. After 14 injections every other day until eight weeks of age, mice were sacrificed and examined. (C) Mice underwent a splenectomy (NSplx, n=5) or a sham operation (n=5) at one day after NTx, and were analyzed at eight weeks. (D) Four-week-old mice underwent a splenectomy (Splx, n=5) or a sham operation (n=5) and were analyzed at eight weeks. (E and F) Twelve-week-old mice underwent a splenectomy (Splx, n=5) or a sham operation (n=5) and were analyzed at 20 weeks. Liver stainings for hematoxylin and eosin (B-E) and serum levels of AST and ALT (A and F). *Bars* indicate the mean of each group, and the *error bars* indicate SD. *Asterisks* indicate $P < 0.05$. *Scale bars*, 100 μ m.

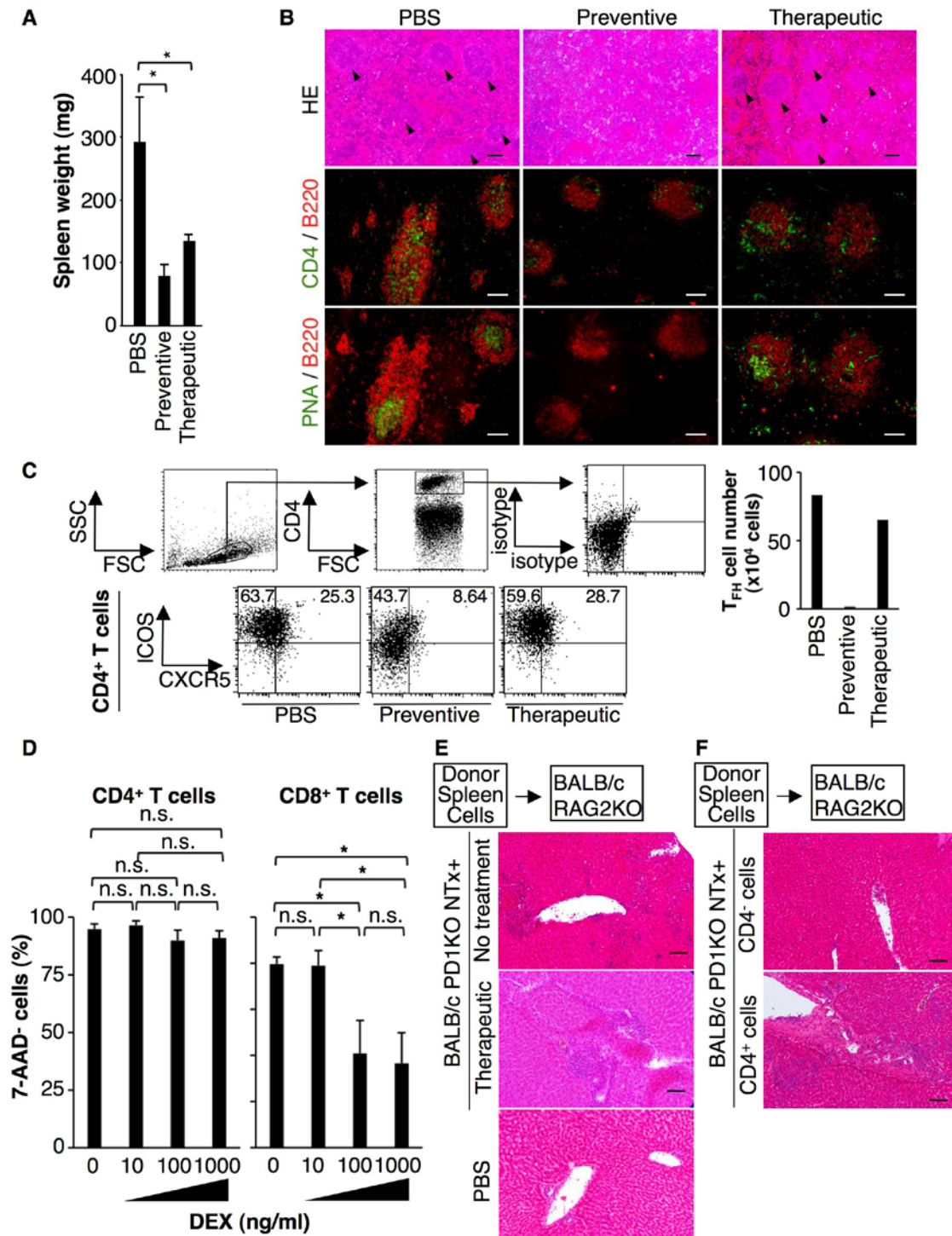
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Fig. 1



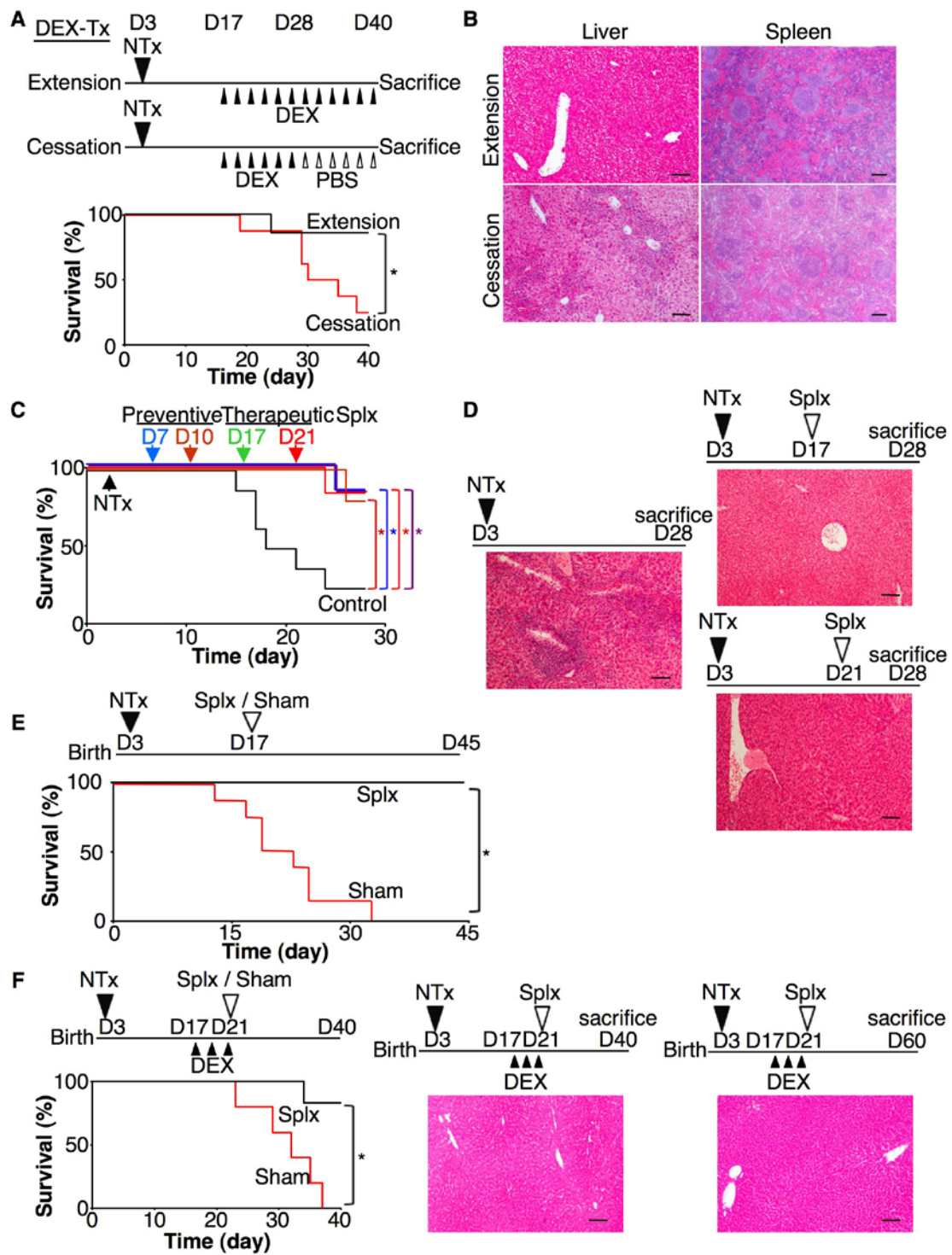
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Fig. 2



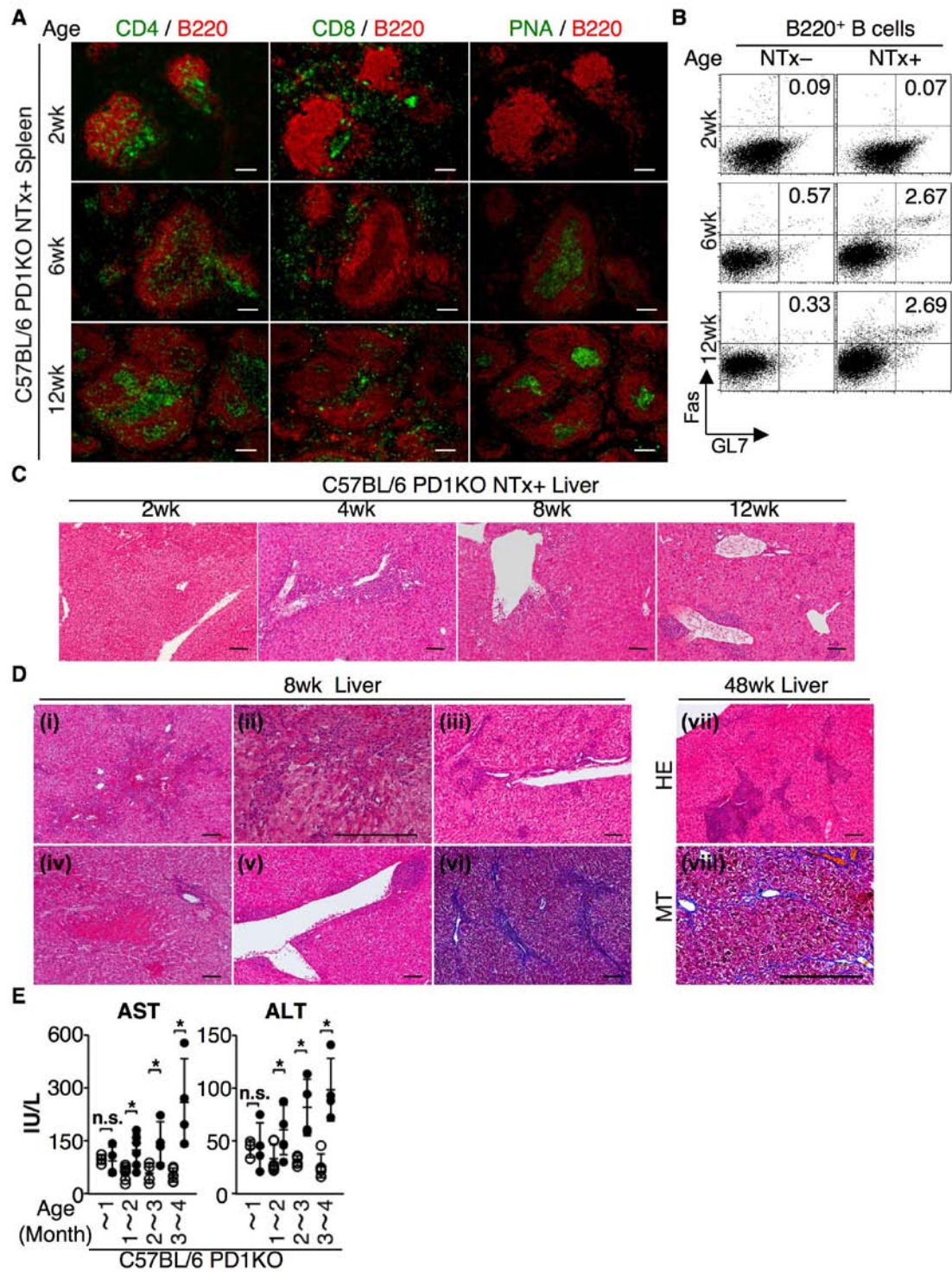
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Fig. 3



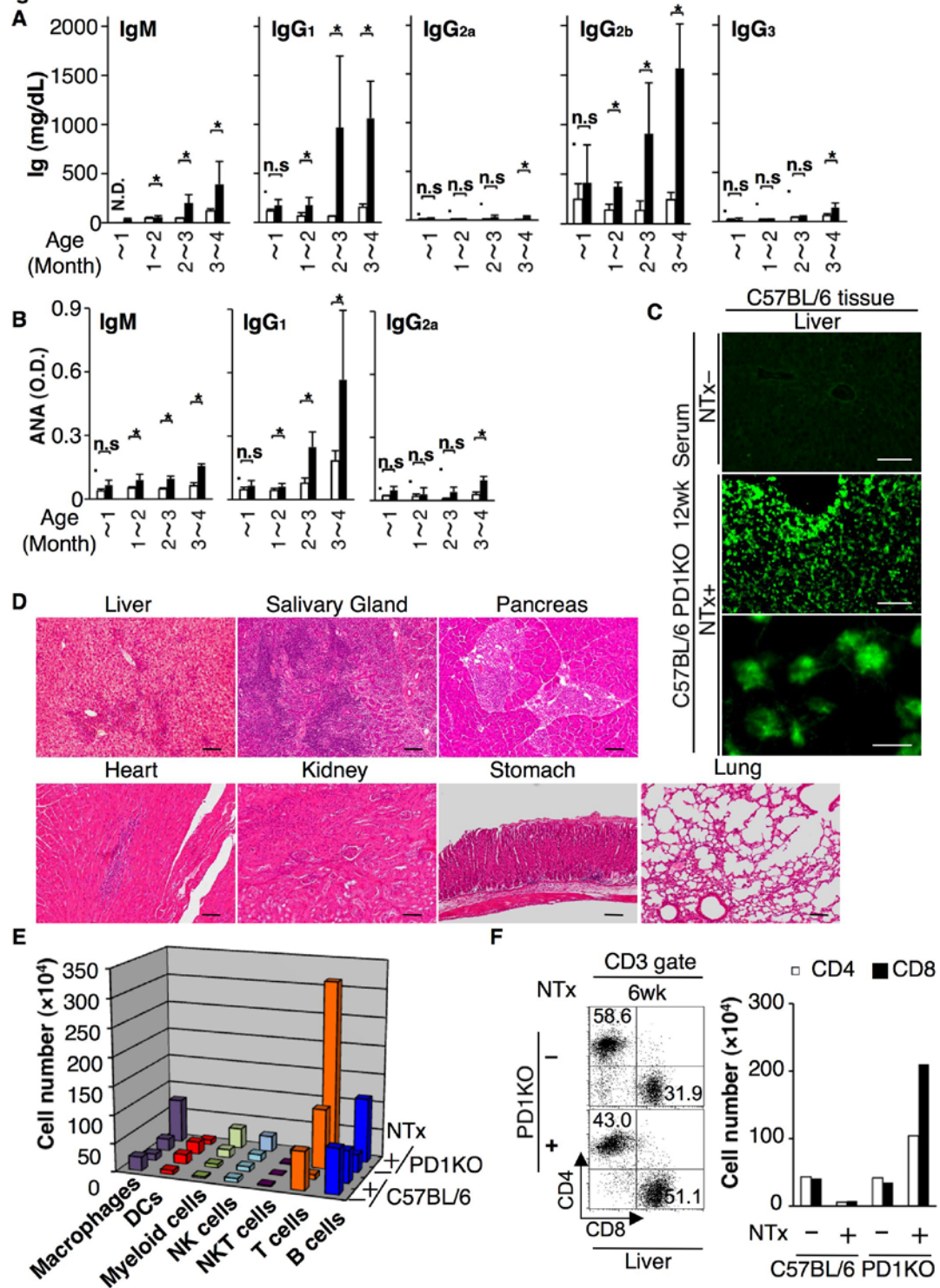
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Fig. 4



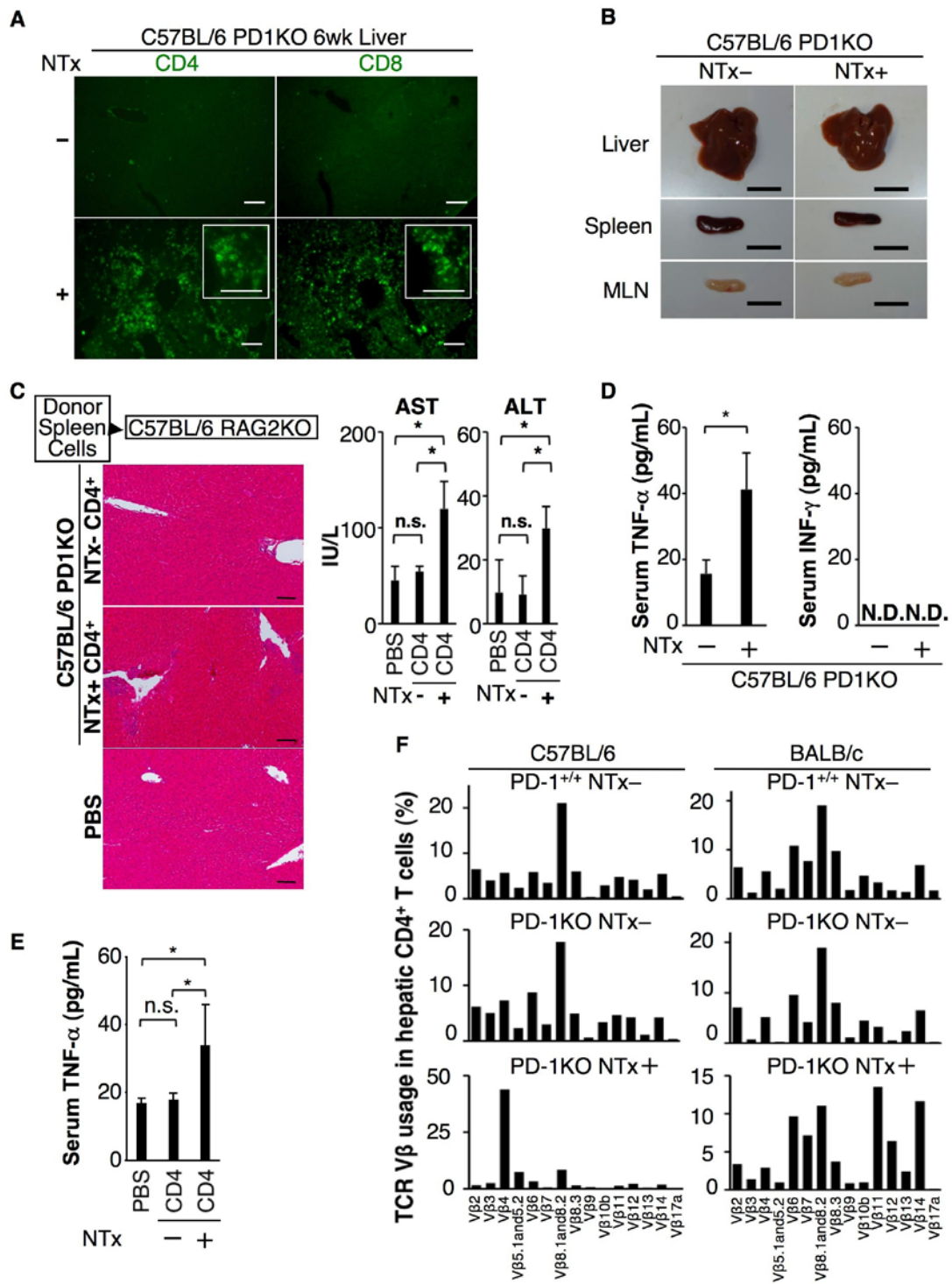
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Fig. 5



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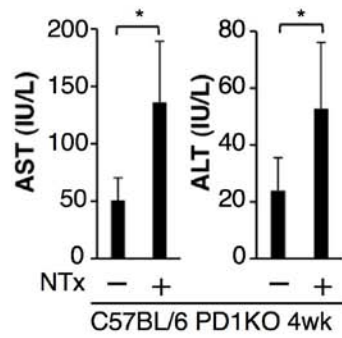
Fig. 6



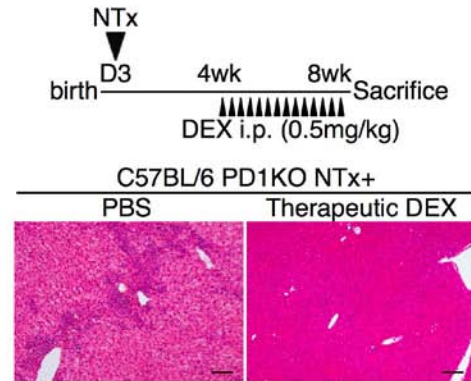
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Fig. 7

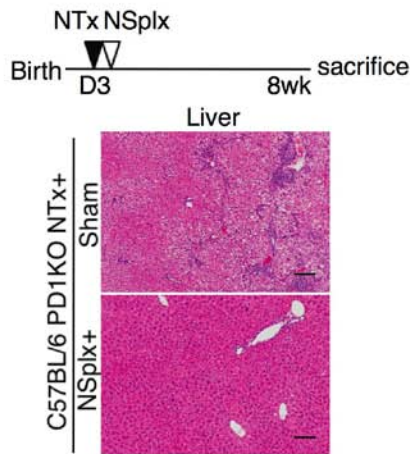
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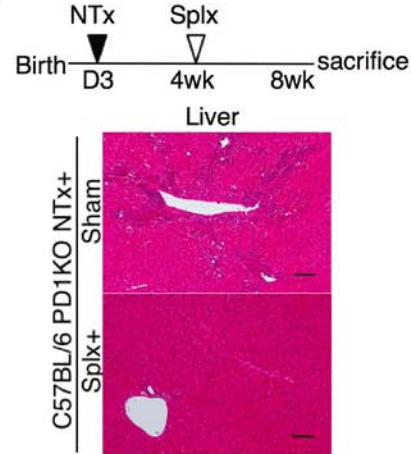
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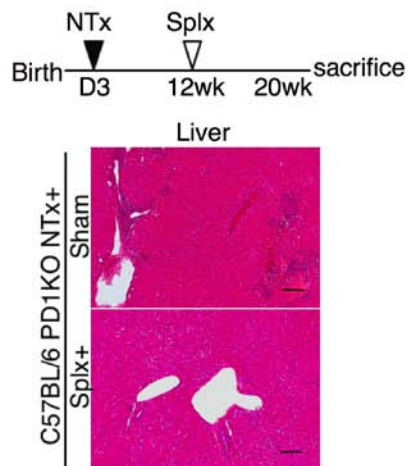
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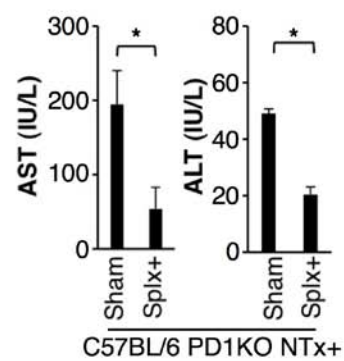
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<Supplementary information>

Supplementary Methods

Mice

C57BL/6 and BALB/c mice were purchased from Japan SLC (Shizuoka, Japan), and *PD-1*^{-/-} and *RAG-2*^{-/-} mice on a C57BL/6 or BALB/c background were generated as described.¹⁻³ All of these mice were bred and housed under specific pathogen-free conditions. Thymectomy and splenectomy of the mice were performed as described.⁴⁻⁶ The sham splenectomy was performed by cutting the peritoneum without removing the spleen. All mouse protocols were approved by the Institute of Laboratory Animals, Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto University.

Administration of dexamethasone (DEX) in vivo

For the preventive protocol, BALB/c–NTx–*PD-1*^{-/-} mice at one day after thymectomy were intraperitoneally injected every other day with 1.0 mg/kg of DEX (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) diluted in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) or PBS alone. After 13 injections, mice at four weeks of age were sacrificed, and the livers, spleens, and sera were harvested. For the therapeutic protocol, BALB/c–NTx–*PD-1*^{-/-} mice at 14 days after thymectomy were intraperitoneally injected every other day with 1.0 mg/kg of DEX diluted in PBS or PBS alone. In C57BL/6–NTx–*PD-1*^{-/-} mice, the therapeutic injections of 0.5 mg/kg of DEX every other day were started at 4 weeks of age. After indicated injections, mice were sacrificed.

Histological and immunohistological analysis

Organs were fixed in neutral buffered formalin and embedded in paraffin wax. Sections were stained with hematoxylin and eosin or Masson's trichrome for histopathology. Fluorescence immunohistology was performed on frozen sections as described previously^{4,5} using FITC-conjugated anti-CD4 (RM4-5), anti-CD8a (Ly-2) (eBioscience, San Diego, CA), peanut agglutinin (PNA, Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA), biotin-labeled anti-B220 (RA3-6B2) (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA) followed by Texas red-conjugated avidin (Vector Laboratories). To detect autoantibodies, livers were collected from wild-type BALB/c and C57BL/6 mice.

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Sections were stained with x100 to x3200 diluted sera from indicated mice, followed by FITC-conjugated anti-mouse IgG (Cappel, Chester, PA).⁴

Flow cytometry analysis and isolation of lymphocytes

Single cells from the livers and spleens were prepared as described.^{4,5} The following monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) were used for surface staining: FITC-conjugated anti-CD4, anti-CXCR5 (2G8), anti-GL7, anti-CD11c (HL3) (BD Biosciences), anti-DX5 (eBioscience); PE-conjugated anti-CD3e (145-2C11), anti-ICOS, anti-Gr-1 (RB6-8C5) (eBioscience); anti-CD95/Fas (Jo2) (BD Biosciences); APC-Cy7-conjugated anti-CD4 (GK1.5), biotin-labeled B220 (BD Biosciences); and APC-conjugated streptavidin, anti-CD8a, and anti-CD25 (PC61.5), anti-CD11b (M1/70) (eBioscience). For flow cytometric analysis of splenic CD4⁺ T cells in Figure 2C and Supplementary Figure 6A, spleen cells were stained with FITC-anti-CXCR5, PE-anti-ICOS, APC-Cy7-anti-CD4. To analyze splenic B220⁺ B cells in Figure 4B, cells were stained with FITC-anti-GL7, PE-anti-CD95/Fas, and biotin-labeled B220 followed by APC-conjugated streptavidin. Data of flow cytometric analysis in Figure 5E and 5F represent cell numbers of the following cell subsets in the liver: CD11b⁺CD11c⁻ macrophages, CD11c⁺ dendritic cells (DCs), CD11b⁺Gr-1⁺ myeloid cells, CD3⁻DX5⁺ natural killer cells (NK cells), CD3⁺DX5⁺ natural killer T cells (NKT cells), CD3⁺DX5⁻ T cells, B220⁺ B cells, CD3⁺CD4⁺ T cells and CD3⁺CD8⁺ T cells. For the analysis of T cell receptor (TCR) V_β usage in Figure 6F, cells were stained with FITC-anti-V_β2 (B20.6), anti-V_β3 (KJ25), anti-V_β4 (KT4), anti-V_β5.1 and V_β5.2 (MR9-4), anti-V_β6 (RR4-7), anti-V_β7 (TR310), anti-V_β8.1 and V_β8.2 (MR5-2), anti-V_β8.3 (IB3.3), anti-V_β9 (MR10-2), anti-V_β10^b (B21.5), anti-V_β11 (RR3-5), anti-V_β12 (MR11-1), anti-V_β13 (MR12-3), anti-V_β14 (14-2), anti-V_β17^a (KJ23), PE-anti-CD3e, and APC-Cy7-anti-CD4 for CD4⁺ T cells by using Mouse V_β TCR Screening Panel (BD Biosciences). Stained cells were analyzed with a FACSCanto™ II (BD Biosciences). Data were analyzed using Cell Quest Pro™ (BD Biosciences). Dead cells were excluded on the basis of side- and forward-scatter characteristics, and viable cell numbers were calculated as follows: (the percentage of cells in the cell type) × (the number of viable cells). For 7-AAD staining in Figure 2D, single cells were isolated from the spleens of 3-week-old BALB/c-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice injected with DEX therapeutically. Isolated spleen cells (1×10⁶) were cultured with 10–1000 ng/ml of DEX under plate-bound anti-CD3 (1

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μg/ml) and soluble anti-CD28 (5 μg/ml). Round-bottomed 96-well culture plates were used with D-MEM supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, 50 mmol/L 2-mercaptoethanol, 100 U/ml penicillin, and 100 μg/ml streptomycin. Three days after the culture, cells were harvested and stained with FITC-conjugated anti-CD3e (eBioscience) and 7-AAD (BD Biosciences) and either PE-Texas Red-conjugated anti-CD4 (Abcam, Cambridge, UK) or PE-Texas Red-conjugated anti-CD8 (Abcam). In Foxp3 staining, cells were fixed and permeabilized using Foxp3 staining buffer (eBioscience) and stained with PE-anti-Foxp3 (eBioscience).

ELISA

Serum immunoglobulin (Ig) levels were determined by ELISA as described,⁷ and Ab sets to detect mouse IgG1, IgG2a, IgG2b, IgG3 from BD Biosciences and anti-mouse IgM from AbD Serotec (Oxford, UK) were used. To detect serum ANAs, microtiter plates (Nunc, Roskilde, Denmark) were incubated with 10 μg/ml antigens, and the nuclear fraction was prepared from normal liver.⁸ Ab sets to detect mouse ANA subclasses were the same as above. Serum concentrations of TNF-α and IFN-γ were measured with mouse cytokine ELISA sets from eBioscience according to the manufacturer's protocols.

Isolation of lymphocytes and adoptive transfer

For transfer of total spleen cells, BALB/c-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice at 14 days after thymectomy were intraperitoneally injected every other day with or without 1.0 mg/kg of DEX diluted in PBS. Single cells were isolated from the spleens of 3-week-old mice. Isolated spleen cells (1×10^7) were intravenously injected into *RAG2*^{-/-} recipient mice on a BALB/c background at 4-6 weeks of age. To transfer CD4⁺ T cells or CD4⁺ T cell-depleted spleen cells, 3-week-old BALB/c-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice were therapeutically injected with DEX. Cells were prepared using mouse CD4 microbeads (Miltenyi Biotec, Bergisch Gladbach, Germany), according to the manufacturer's protocols. Purity was assessed by flow cytometry. CD4⁺ T cells were purified to reach >90% purity, and CD4⁻ splenocytes reached >99% purity. Isolated cells (1×10^6) were intravenously injected into BALB/c-*RAG2*^{-/-} mice at 4-6 weeks of age.

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For transfer of CD4⁺ T cells from C57BL/6-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice, CD3⁺CD4⁺ T cells were prepared from the spleens of 8-week-old C57BL/6-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice with or without NTx obtained by a FACS AriaTMII. Isolated CD3⁺CD4⁺ T cells (1x10⁶) were intravenously injected into C57BL/6-*RAG2*^{-/-} recipient mice at 4-6 weeks of age. For transfer, CD4⁺CD25⁺ regulatory T cells (Tregs) were purified from the spleens of eight-week-old C57BL/6-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice. Tregs were obtained by a FACS AriaTMII and isolated with a CD4⁺CD25⁺ T cell to reach >99% purity. Tregs (1x10⁶) were intravenously injected into C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-I*^{-/-} mice at 4 weeks of age. Four weeks post-transfer, the recipient mice at 8 weeks of age were sacrificed.

Histological activity index (HAI) score

Histological activity of chronic active hepatitis was assessed according to a semiquantitative scoring system, as described previously for humans.⁹ For histological assessment, all specimens were reviewed blind by at least two hepatologists. Using Knodell's HAI scoring system, liver specimens were graded in four categories. Category I, periportal and/or bridging hepatocellular necrosis was graded from 0 to 10, where 0=none, 1=mild piecemeal necrosis, 3=moderate piecemeal necrosis (involves less than 50% of the circumference of most portal tracts), 4=marked piecemeal necrosis (involves more than 50% of the circumference of most portal tracts), 5=moderate piecemeal necrosis plus bridging necrosis, 6=marked piecemeal necrosis plus bridging necrosis, 10=multilobular necrosis. Category II, intralobular degeneration and focal hepatocellular necrosis were graded from 0 to 4, where 0=none, 1=mild (acidophilic bodies, ballooning degeneration and/or scattered foci of hepatocellular necrosis in <1/3 of lobules or nodules), 3=moderate (involvement of 1/3-2/3 of lobules or nodules), 4=marked (involvement of >2/3 of lobules or nodules). Category III, portal inflammation, was graded from 0 to 4, where 0=no portal inflammation, 1=mild (sprinkling of inflammatory cells in <1/3 of portal tracts), 3=moderate (increased inflammatory cells in 1/3-2/3 of portal tracts), 4=marked (dense packing of inflammatory cells in >2/3 of portal tracts). Category IV, fibrosis, was graded from 0 to 4, where 0=no fibrosis, 1=fibrous portal expansion, 3=bridging fibrosis (portal-portal or portal-central linkage), 4=cirrhosis.

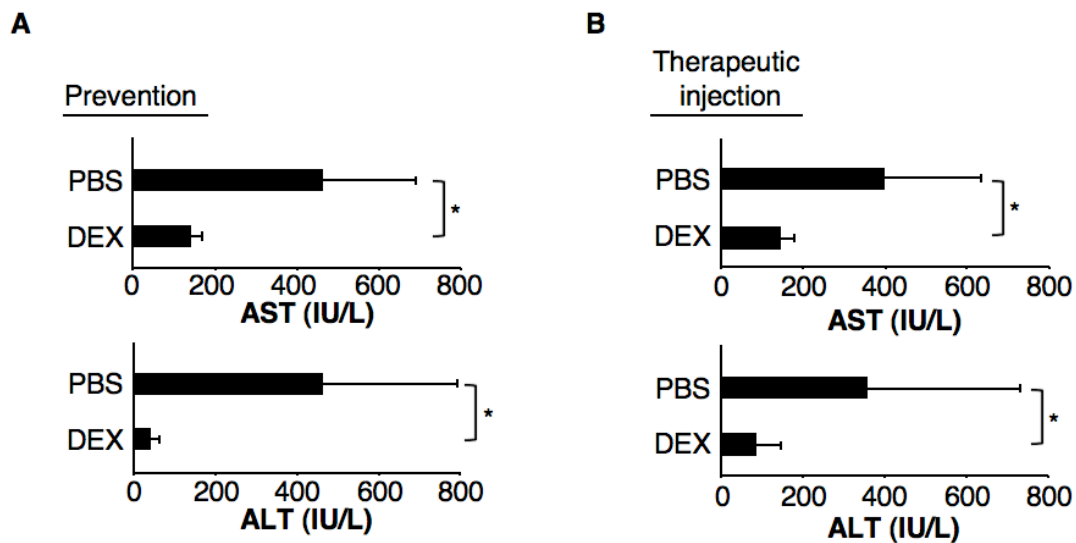
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Supplementary Figure 1

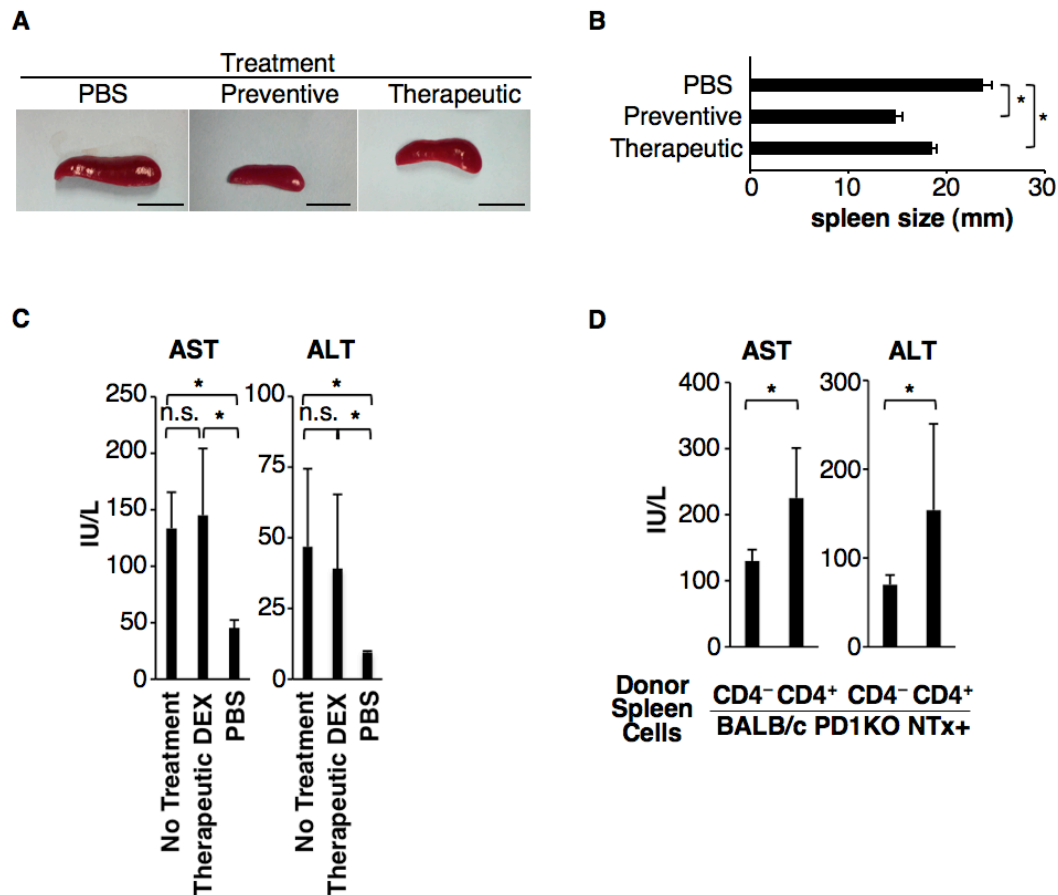


Supplementary Figure 1

Either preventive or therapeutic injection of dexamethasone (DEX) suppresses fatal AIH in BALB/c-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice. (A) BALB/c-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice at one day after thymectomy were intraperitoneally injected every other day with 1.0 mg/kg of DEX diluted in PBS (n=5) or PBS alone (n=17). After 13 injections, mice at four weeks of age were sacrificed, and sera were harvested. Serum levels of the liver transaminases AST and ALT. (B) NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice at 14 days after thymectomy were intraperitoneally injected every other day with 1.0 mg/kg of DEX diluted in PBS (n=11) or PBS alone (n=13). After 6 injections, mice at four weeks of age were sacrificed. Serum levels of AST and ALT are shown. Bars indicate the mean of each group, and the error bars indicate SD. Asterisks indicate P < 0.05.

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Supplementary Figure 2

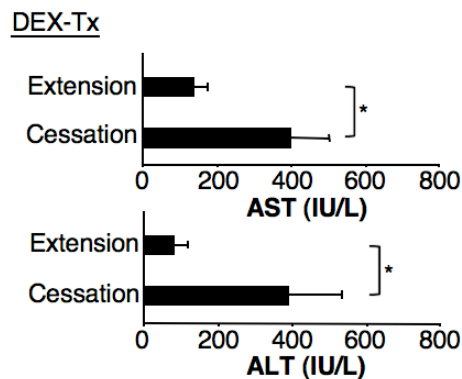


Supplementary Figure 2

Therapeutic administration of DEX reduces the size of the spleen, and residual CD4⁺ T cells in the spleen of BALB/c-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice can induce hepatitis. BALB/c-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice were injected with DEX or PBS alone preventively or therapeutically, as described in Fig. 1. (A) Macroscopic view of spleen. (B) Splenic sizes. (C, D) Serum levels of the liver transaminases AST and ALT in recipient BALB/c-*RAG2*^{-/-} mice at three weeks after transfer. Total splenocytes were isolated and transferred from BALB/c-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice with or without therapeutic injections of DEX (C). Purified splenic CD4⁺ T cells or CD4⁺ T-cell depleted splenocytes (CD4⁻ cells) were transferred from BALB/c-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice therapeutically treated with DEX (D). Bars indicate the mean of each group, and the error bars indicate SD. Asterisks indicate $P < 0.05$. n. s., not significant. Scale bars, 1 cm.

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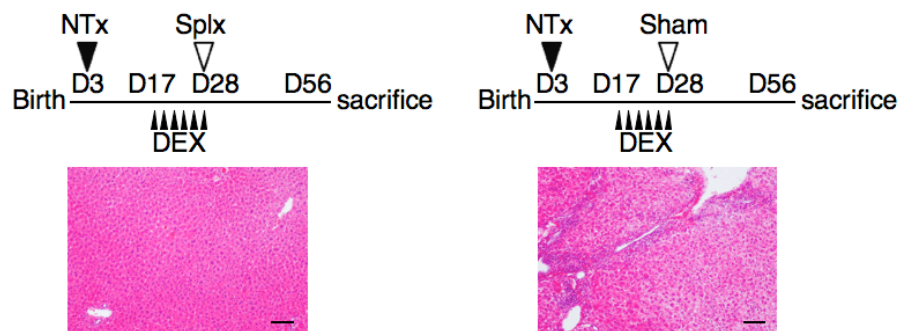
Supplementary Figure 3



Supplementary Figure 3

Cessation of DEX therapy induces relapse of hepatitis in BALB/c-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice. BALB/c-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice at 14 days after thymectomy were intraperitoneally injected every other day with 1.0 mg/kg of DEX. Mice with DEX injection extended until 40 days of age (Extension, n=7) or mice with cessation of DEX injections at 4 weeks of age (Cessation, n=10) were sacrificed at 40 days of age, and sera were harvested. Serum levels of the liver transaminases AST and ALT are shown. The bars indicate the mean of each group, and the error bars indicate SD. Asterisks indicate $P < 0.05$.

Supplementary Figure 4



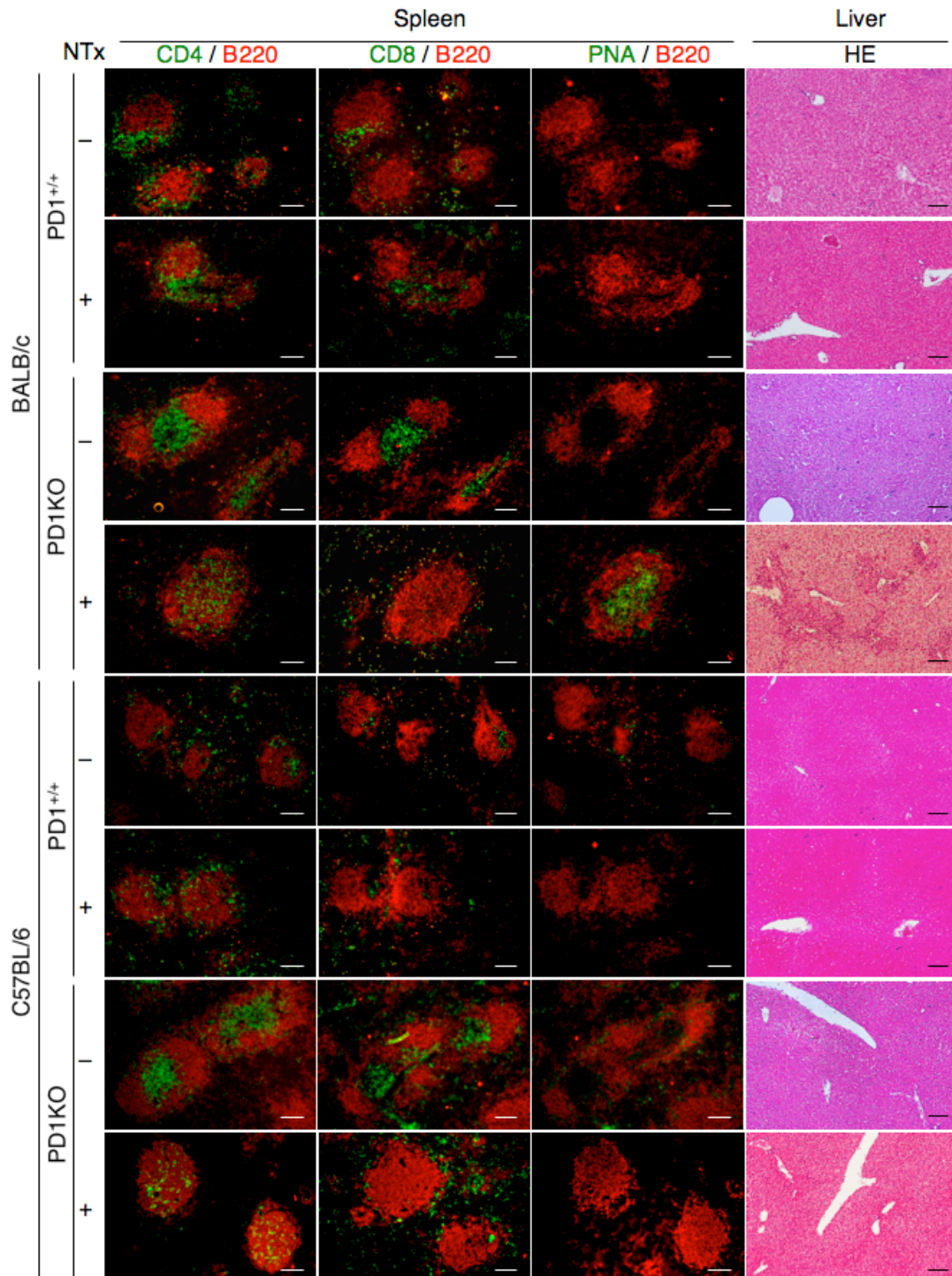
Supplementary Figure 4

Splenectomy overcomes therapeutic insufficiency of corticosteroids and induces prolonged remission of AIH in BALB/c-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice. BALB/c-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice at 14 days after thymectomy were intraperitoneally injected every other day with 1.0 mg/kg of DEX. After 6 injections, mice stopped receiving DEX injections and underwent splenectomy (Splx, n=3) or sham operation (n=3) at 28 days of age. Mice at 56 days of age were sacrificed, and the livers were harvested.

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Histological analysis of the liver from each group. Staining of the liver for hematoxylin and eosin. All scale bars, 100 μ m.

Supplementary Figure 5

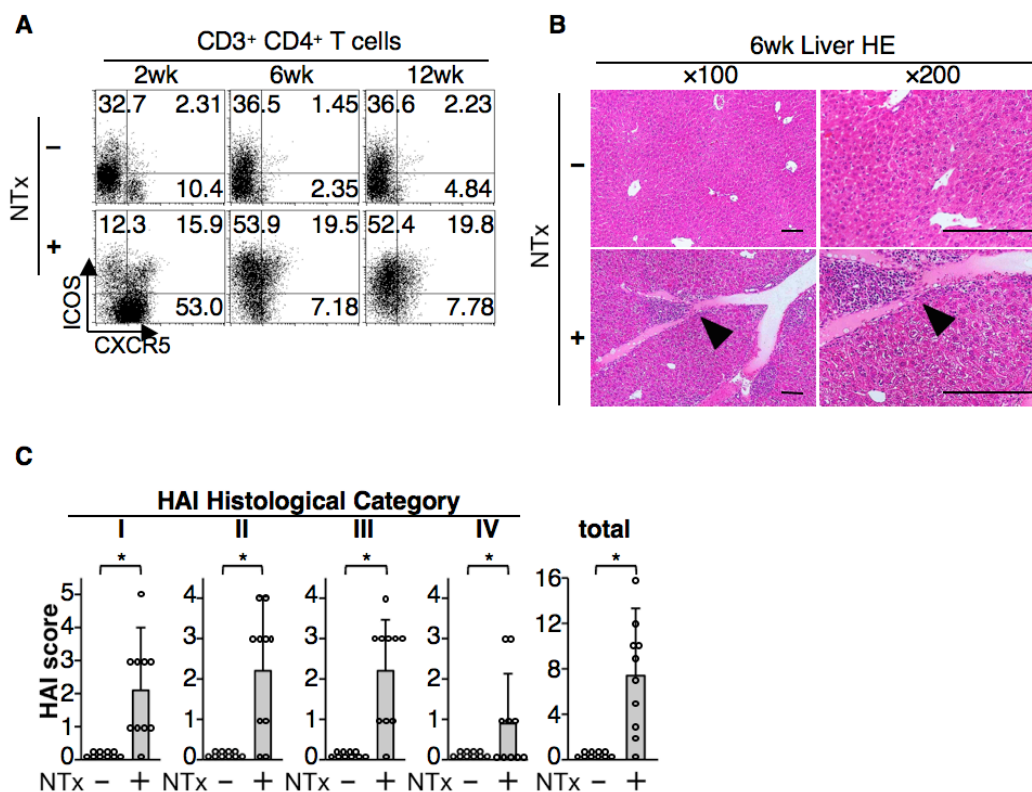


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Supplementary Figure 5

Splenic CD4⁺ T cells are preferentially localized within B220⁺ B-cell follicles in NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice at two weeks of age, whereas PNA⁺ germinal centers exist in B220⁺ B-cell follicles in the spleen of AIH-bearing NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice on the BALB/c background but in not those on the C57BL/6 background. Immunohistological staining of the spleen (*left panels*) and H&E (HE) staining of the liver (*right panels*). The spleens and livers were from 2-week-old *PD-1*^{+/-} mice or *PD-1*^{-/-} mice with or without NTx on the BALB/c or C57BL/6 background. The spleens were stained with FITC-conjugated anti-CD4, anti-CD8 or peanut agglutinin (PNA) (green) and biotin-labeled anti-B220 followed by Texas red-conjugated avidin (red). All scale bars, 100 μ m.

Supplementary Figure 6



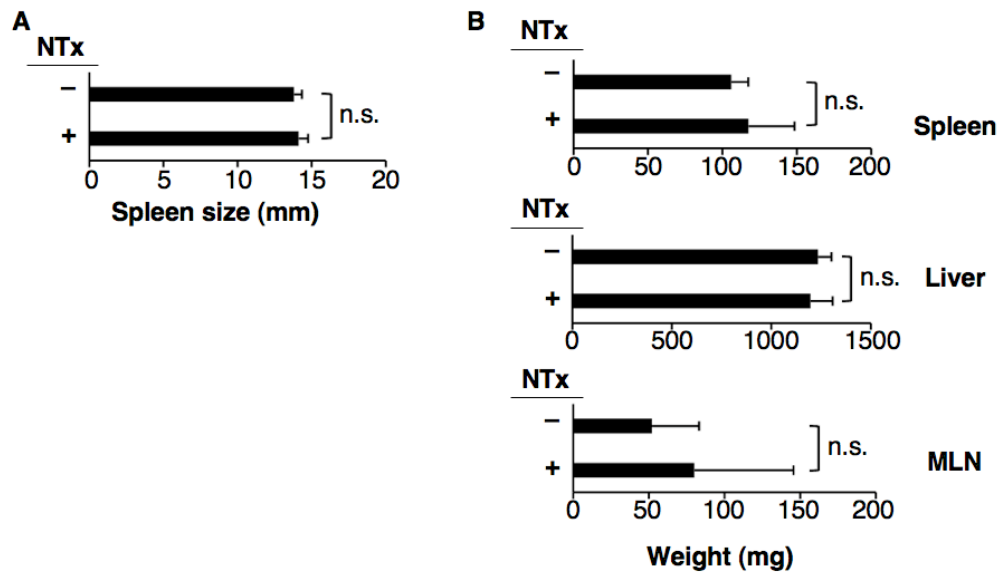
Supplementary Figure 6

Adult C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice with increased numbers of splenic T_{FH} cells develop chronic hepatitis. (A) Flow cytometric analysis of splenic CD4⁺ T cells in C57BL/6-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice with or without NTx at indicated ages. The cells were stained with FITC-anti-CXCR5, PE-anti-ICOS, APC-Cy7-anti-CD4. Numbers in plots indicate percentage of cells in each gate in the CD4⁺ T-cell population. (B) Histological findings from the livers of 6-week-old C57BL/6-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice with or without NTx. In contrast to mice without NTx, those with NTx showed dense packing of inflammatory cells marked in portal branches (*black arrowhead*).

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Scale bars, 100 μm . (C) Knodell's histological activity index (HAI) score for livers in 8-week-old C57BL/6-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice with (n=10) or without NTx (n=10). HAI score is graded in four categories: I, periportal and/or bridging necrosis; II, intralobular degeneration and focal hepatocellular necrosis; III, portal inflammation; IV, fibrosis, all as described in Supplementary Methods.

Supplementary Figure 7

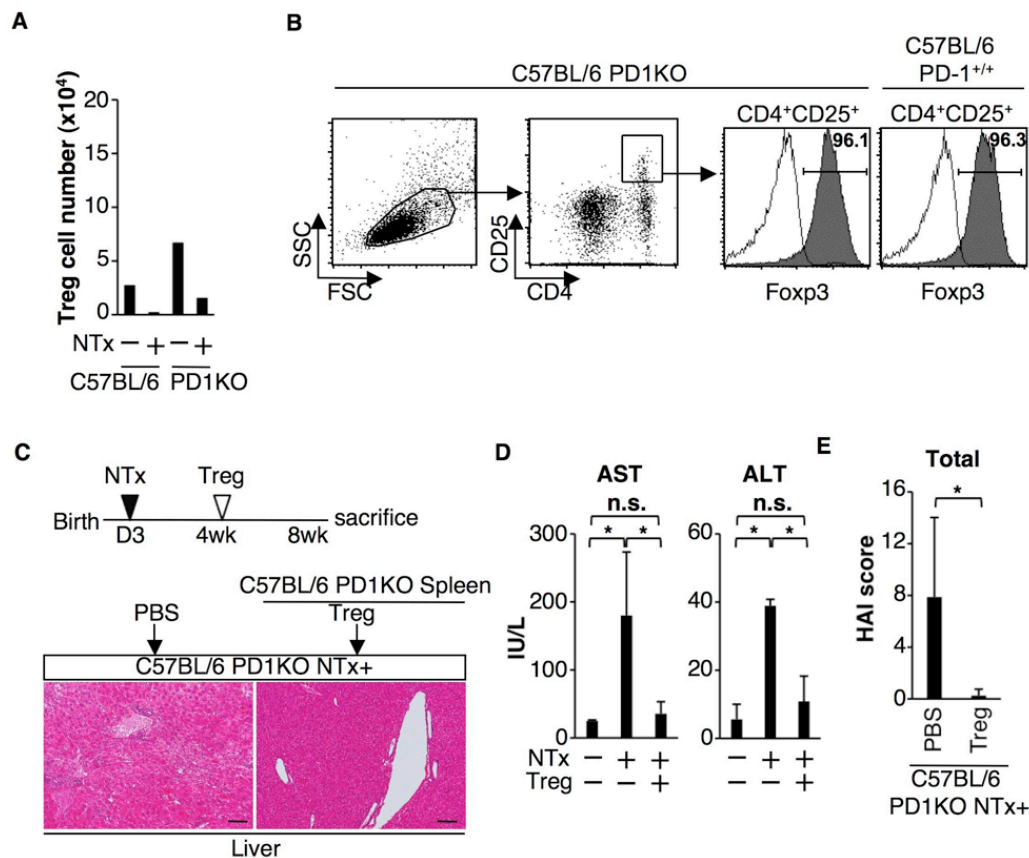


Supplementary Figure 7

Adult C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice do not show obvious splenomegaly. Splenic sizes (A) and weights of the spleen, liver, and mesenteric lymph node (MLN) (B) in 12-week-old C57BL/6-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice with or without NTx. Bars indicate the mean of each group, and the error bars indicate SD. n.s., not significant.

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Supplementary Figure 8



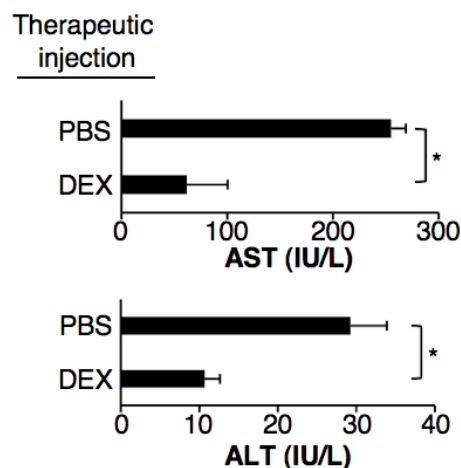
Supplementary Figure 8

Transfer of regulatory T cells (Tregs) has therapeutic efficacy for chronic AIH in C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice. (A) Flow cytometric analysis of Tregs in the liver from the indicated mice at 6 weeks of age. The cells were stained with FITC-anti-CD4, PE-anti-CD3, APC-anti-CD25. Numbers of CD3⁺CD4⁺CD25⁺ Tregs were calculated by (percentage of the cells in the cell types) X (number of viable cells). Data shown are one of three separate experiments. (B) Flow cytometric analysis of CD4⁺CD25⁺ T cells in the spleen from the 8-week-old C57BL/6-*PD-1*^{-/-} or *PD-1*^{+/+} mice. The cells were isolated from spleen and stained with FITC-anti-CD4, APC-anti-CD25, and PE-anti-Foxp3. Filled histograms represent staining of CD4⁺CD25⁺ T cells with Foxp3; open histograms represent the isotype control. Data represent one of five experiments. Numbers in histograms indicate percentages of Foxp3⁺ cells in a viable CD4⁺CD25⁺ T cells. (C-E) For Treg transfer, 1x10⁶ of Tregs were prepared from 8-week-old C57BL/6-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice. Four-week-old C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice were intravenously injected with 1x10⁶ of Tregs (n=5) or PBS (n=5). Recipient mice were analyzed at 8 weeks of age. (C) Histological findings of the liver. Scale bars, 100 μm. (D) Serum levels of the liver transaminases, aspartate

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aminotransferase (AST), and alanine aminotransferase (ALT). (E) Knodell's histological activity index (HAI) score. *Bars* indicate the mean of each group, and the *error bars* indicate SD. *Asterisks* indicate $P < 0.05$. n.s., not significant.

Supplementary Figure 9

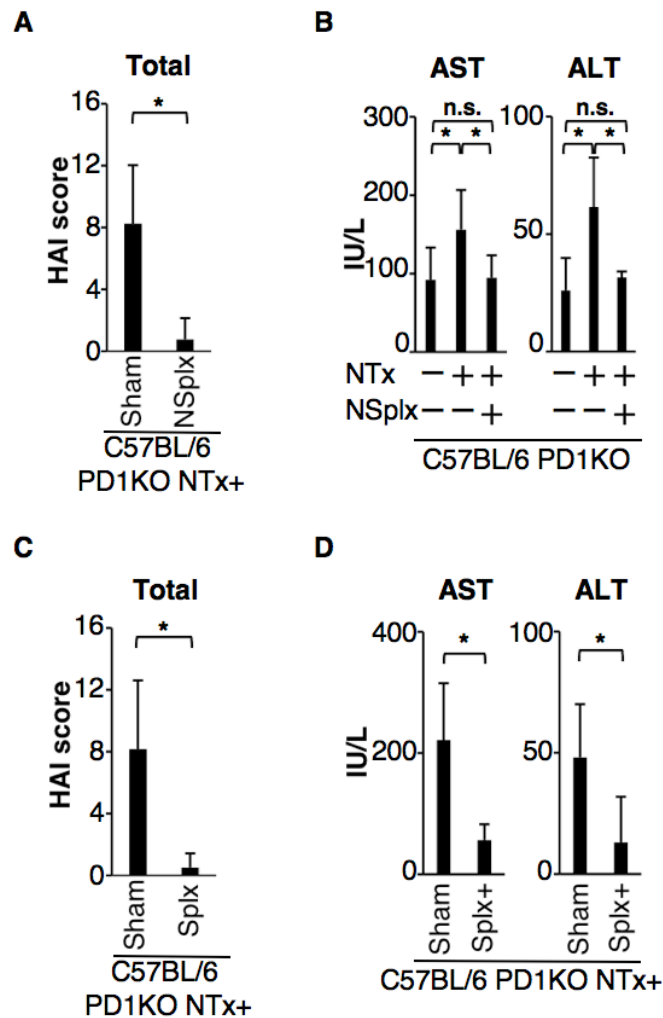


Supplementary Figure 9

Therapeutic injections of DEX suppress chronic AIH in C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice. Intraperitoneal injections of DEX (n=5) or PBS (n=5) were started at 4 weeks of age in C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice. After 14 injections every other day at eight weeks of age, mice were sacrificed and examined. Serum levels of the liver transaminases AST and ALT are shown. *Bars* indicate the mean of each group, and the *error bars* indicate SD. *Asterisks* indicate $P < 0.05$.

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Supplementary Figure 10



Supplementary Figure 10

The spleen is the induction site of chronic AIH in C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice, and splenectomy suppresses chronic AIH. (A, B) C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice underwent a splenectomy (NSplx, n=5) or a sham operation (n=5) at one day after NTx, and were analyzed at 8 weeks of age. (C, D) Four-week-old C57BL/6-NTx-*PD-1*^{-/-} mice underwent a splenectomy (Splx, n=5) or a sham operation (n=5) and were analyzed at 8 weeks of age. Total HAI scores for livers as described in Supplementary Methods (A and C). Serum levels of the liver transaminase, AST and ALT (B and D). Bars indicate the mean of each group, and horizontal short bars indicate SD. Asterisks indicate P < 0.05. n.s., not significant.

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Supplementary Table 1

Incidence of autoimmunity in various organs of C57BL/6 PD1KO mice with or without NTx								
Mice Age (Month) (total number)	C57BL/6 PD1KO NTx+				C57BL/6 PD1KO NTx–			
	~1M (n = 14)	1~2M (n = 19)	2~3M (n = 15)	3M~ (n = 12)	~1M (n = 12)	1~2M (n = 15)	2~3M (n = 16)	3M~ (n = 16)
Hepatitis	6 (42.9%)	16 (84.2%)	15 (100%)	12 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (12.5%)
Sialadenitis	0 (0%)	9 (47.4%)	5 (33.3%)	4 (33.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Pancreatitis	0 (0%)	7 (36.8%)	4 (26.7%)	2 (16.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Myocarditis	0 (0%)	3 (15.8%)	2 (13.3%)	2 (16.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Nephritis	0 (0%)	2 (10.5%)	2 (13.3%)	2 (16.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Gastritis	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Enteritis	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Pneumonitis	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

The tissues of various organs in C57BL/6 PD1KO mice with or without NTx at the indicated ages (n=12~19 in each group) were evaluated histologically. Incidence was determined by inflammation characterized by slight infiltration of mononuclear cells in the organs by lymphocytes.

Supplementary Table 2

Survival rate with or without splenectomy		
Mice	C57BL/6 PD1 ^{-/-} NTx+	
	Splx 6 week	
Splenectomy	+	-
Total number	n = 8	n = 16
Survival rate at 20 weeks of age	8 (100%)	16 (100%)